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224 their own country, to whom for payment they are bound to
426 work the whole enſuing ſummer. Their baggage when they go
185 to hunt conſiſts of a net, a bow and arrows, a fire-ſteel with
461 flint and tinder. When they find a ſable concealed either in the earth or under the root of ſome tree, they throw the net over the place, in which he entangles himſelf when he comes out. With the bow and arrows they ſhoot them when they fly to the trees; and the ſteel and flint are to ſtrike fire, by which they ſmoke them, and drive them out of their holes. The beſt hunters, to be nearer the game, go out with their whole families to the hills, where they build huts and live the whole winter.

224 Although the ſtone foxes, and hares, abound in *Kamtſchatka*,
237 yet hardly any one thinks it worth his trouble to hunt them,
136 their furrs being of ſmall value; and when they fall into the fox traps, they uſe their ſkins as coverings in their beds. The *Kamtſchatka* ſtone foxes are little better than the hares of *Tourouchan*, which are very bad, the hair eaſily falling off. *Steller* relates, that ſome uſed to ſew the tails of the ſtone foxes to the hare-ſkins of *Tourouchan*, and impoſe them upon the ignorant as true ſtone fox-ſkins, the thickneſs of the ſkin and furr making it difficult to diſcover the cheat.

Marmottas * abound every where in *Kamtſchatka*. The *Koreki* uſe their ſkins for cloaths; and, indeed, they are reckoned no ordinary dreſs, being both light and warm. *Steller* compares
136 the furrs made of the backs of the marmottas to the ſpotted feathers of birds, eſpecially if ſeen at a diſtance; and he alſo ſays, that this animal is found both upon the continent and the

* Marmotta minor. GMEL.

iſlands

ſlands of *America*. When they eat, they ſit upon their hind legs like a ſquirrel, and hold their food, which is roots, berries, and cedar nuts, with their fore feet. They are pretty to look at, and whiſtle ſurpriſingly loud. No body thinks 1his while to hunt ermines *, weaſels †, or common marmottas ‡, unleſs by chance they meet with them; ſo that one cannot reckon ermines amongſt the furrs of *Kamtſchatka*. But there is a creature of the weaſel kind, called the glutton ‖, whoſe furr is ſo greatly eſteemed above all others, that when they would deſcribe a man moſt richly attired, they ſay that he is cloathed with the furr of the glutton. The women of *Kamtſchatka* dreſs their hair with the white paws of this animal, and reckon them a very great ornament. However, the *Kamtſchadales* kill ſo few of them, that they not only have not enough for exportation, but even import ſome from *Jakutſki* at a very great price. They put the greater value upon the furr of the glutton the whiter and yellower it is, although every where elſe this ſort is deſpiſed: nay, they eſteem it ſo much, that they ſay the heavenly beings wear no other garments than of this furr; nor can they make their wives or miſtreſſes a greater preſent than of one of theſe ſkins, which was formerly ſold for thirty, and even ſixty rubles; and for the two paws which the women wear in their hair, they ſometimes give one, and ſometimes two ſea beavers. The greateſt number of theſe gluttons is found near *Karaga*, *Andirſka*, and *Kolima*. They have a ſurpriſing dexte-

136 224 825 337 301 291 825 435 136

* Ermineum majus. GMEL.
† Ermineum minor. Ejuſdem.
‡ Marmotta vulgaris. Ejuſdem.
‖ Muſtella ruſo-fuſca, medio dorſo nigro. LINN.

1 [Original torn. Probably "it worth"] O2 rity

exquiſite pain that the bear can make no further reſiſtance, and allows the hunter to lead him wherever he pleaſes, or ſtab him with his knife, without any danger.

The *Kamtſchadales*, however, look upon it as an affair of ſuch conſequence to kill a bear, that whoever has this honour, is obliged to feaſt all his neighbours; at which entertainment the bear's fleſh is the principal diſh; and, as a trophy, the bones of the head and thighs are hung round about their huts.

Of the bears' ſkins they make their beds and coverings, caps, gloves, and collars for their dogs. The fleſh and fat are their moſt delicate food; and the fat, when melted, is thin, and might be very well uſed with ſallad. With the guts they cover their faces in ſummer to keep off the ſun: ſometimes they uſe their ſkins as ſhoe-ſoles, to prevent them from ſliding upon the ice; and with their ſhoulder-blade bones, made ſharp, they cut graſs.

From the month of *June* to the end of harveſt the bears are very fat; but in the ſpring they are lean and dry. In the ſtomachs of thoſe killed in the ſpring nothing is found but a frothy ſlime: whence the inhabitants maintain the general opinion, that the bear has no food throughout the whole winter, but ſupports himſelf by ſucking his paws.

Although, as has been related above, wolves abound in *Kamtſchatka*, and their furrs are in great eſteem for cloaths, yet few are caught there. They differ in nothing from the wolves that are found in other places. By their cunning and fierceneſs they do more hurt to the inhabitants than their furrs bring profit; for they kill not only the wild deer, but even herds of the tame, notwithſtanding the latter have always a watch. Their favourite morſels ſeem to be the tongues of the deer, or even of the whales that are thrown upon the ſhore: they ſometimes ſteal the hares and foxes out of the traps and ſnares. White

wolves

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136 wolves are very ſeldom ſeen here, and therefore they are much
262 more eſteemed than the grey. Although the *Kamtſchadales*
237 are called univerſal eaters, yet they never eat the fleſh of either wolves or foxes. The deer and ſtone rams may be reckoned among the moſt uſeful of all the animals in *Kamtſchatka*, becauſe their ſkins are moſt uſed in cloathing. The inhabitants, however, kill but few in proportion to the great numbers that are in
136 this country. The deer live in moſſy places, and the wild rams
224 upon the higheſt mountains; ſo that the hunters of the wild rams
237 leave their dwellings in the beginning of harveſt, and taking all their families with them go to the hills, where they are employed in this chaſe until the month of *December*. The wild rams reſemble goats, but their hair is like the deers'. They have two horns that are twiſted round like the *Ordinſky* rams, but much larger. The horns of thoſe that are of full age weigh each of them from 25 to 30 pounds. They run very ſwiftly, throwing their horns back upon their ſhoulders; ſpring over rocks, and run upon the narrow ledges of the moſt dangerous precipices. Cloaths made of their ſkins are very warm. The fat upon their haunches is equal to that of the deer, and the fleſh is a moſt delicious food. Of the horns they make ladles, ſpoons, and other ſmall utenſils; and the horn entire they carry upon the road at their girdles, and uſe it for a bottle.

136 There are three kinds of rats; the firſt of which is of a brown colour, as large as the greateſt houſe-rats in *Europe*: but their cry is very different, reſembling the ſqueaking of pigs; otherwiſe they are very like our common rats. Of the ſecond kind there are but few, and theſe in the houſes, where they run about without fear, and live upon any offals. The third ſort have a diſpoſition ſomewhat like the drones among bees, laying up no manner of proviſion, but ſtealing their food from the firſt kind, which live in the fields, woods, and high mountains, in great numbers.

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in the greateſt ſtorm, when a man cannot ſee the path, nor even keep his eyes open, they very ſeldom miſs their way; and if they ſhould, they go from one ſide to the other, 'till by the ſmell they find it again: and when it is abſolutely impoſſible to travel at all, which often happens, then the dogs lying round their maſter defend him from all danger. They alſo give certain ſigns of an approaching ſtorm; for, when they ſtop, if they ſcrape the ſnow with their feet, it is adviſeable, without loſs of time, to look out for ſome village, or other place of ſafety. And, it is ſaid, the dogs here ſerve inſtead of ſheep, becauſe their ſkins are uſed for cloaths; particularly thoſe of the white dogs, with which all their different ſorts of garments are trimed.

The number of dogs they put to a ſledge, how they break them, and what weight they carry, ſhall be mentioned hereafter, when we come to deſcribe the manner of travelling with dogs.

Thoſe which are bred up to hunt the deer and wild rams, ſables, foxes, and the like, are ſometimes fed with jackdaws, which, it is obſerved, make their ſcent the ſtronger for finding out birds and wild beaſts.

Beſides dogs, they have here cows and horſes, but no other domeſtic animals. There is no fit place to feed ſheep on, either upon the Eaſtern Ocean, or the ſea of *Pengine*; for the wet weather and the ſtrong juicy graſs would ſoon rot and deſtroy them. Near the upper *Oſtrog*, and upon the river *Koſireff*, ſheep thrive; the weather being fairer, and graſs leſs watry; but then there muſt be a good proviſion of hay made for them againſt the winter, the ſnow being too deep for them to find their food in the fields; for which reaſon, from the mouth of the river *Ilga* to *Jakutſki*, very few ſheep are kept.

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225 237 commonly hunt them with dogs when the ſnow comes in drifts, and they wander at too great a diſtance from the river. They uſe their ſkins to make borders round their garments, but principally to preſerve the ſable-ſkins, which are obſerved to be preſerved better, when wrapt in otter-ſkins than any other way.

136 It is incredible to think what a number of ſeals there are in the ſeas and lakes of that country, eſpecially when the fiſh come up the rivers, which they follow in droves, not only to the mouth, but even far up the ſtream. So numerous are they that all the iſlands or ſand-banks are quite covered with them, inſomuch that ſmall boats are in great danger near theſe places. When the ſeals obſerve any boat approaching they throw themſelves in great numbers into the water, which makes ſuch a motion in it as will overſet the canoes or ſmall boats, if they go at once into it. No animal has a more diſagreeable cry, and their noiſe is inceſſant.

There are reckoned to be four ſorts of this animal; the very largeſt of which is catched from 56° to 64° of north latitude. This ſort only differs from the others in its bulk, which exceeds that of a large ox. The ſecond ſpecies is about the ſize of a yearling bullock. Their ſkin is of different colours, ſomething like the ſkin of a tyger; having ſeveral ſpots of equal largeneſs on the back, with a white and yellowiſh belly. Their young ones are as white as ſnow. The third is yet leſs than the former. Its ſkin is yellowiſh, with large cherry-coloured circles, which take up near the half of its ſurface. The fourth kind is ſeen in the large lakes of *Baikaal* and *Oronne*. Its ſize is like thoſe that are found near *Archangel*; and their colour is whitiſh.

They are very vivacious: I ſaw one, that was taken by a hook in the mouth of the Great River, throw itſelf upon people with great fierceneſs, even after its ſkull was broken into pieces. I obſerved that he was no ſooner brought on ſhore than

than he began to try to run again into the river; and when he found that this was impoſſible, he began to weep; and when they beat and bruiſed him, it only made him more fierce and wild. 136

The ſeals never go farther from the ſhore than 30 leagues; and are moſt commonly to be found near the mouths of great rivers or bays: they will follow the fiſh 80 verſts up a river. They bring forth only one young one, which they nouriſh with two breaſts. The *Tunguſi* give the ſeals' milk to their children for a medicine. The old ſeals cry like one that ſtrains in vomiting, and the young like people groaning through pain. When the tide goes out they lie upon the dry rocks, and in play puſh one another into the water; but when they begin to be angry they bite one another very cruelly. They ſleep very ſound: but, being awakened by the approach of any one, they are in very great fear; and haſtening towards the ſea, to make the way ſmoother, as is ſuppoſed, they vomit out water.

There are different ways of killing them: In the rivers they ſhoot them with ſcrewed-barrelled guns; but they muſt be careful to hit the head, becauſe a hundred bullets will not do them the leaſt hurt in any other place, as they all lodge in the fat that covers their body. They ſearch for them upon ſhore, and ſurpriſing them in their ſleep kill them with clubs: or when they ſleep, laying their ſnout upon the ice, they drive a knife quite through the ſnout, which being faſtened to a long thong they drag the animal out. 225

The ſeals are not ſo dear as one would imagine the many uſes they put them to ſhould render them; for, beſides the uſe of their fat and fleſh, the ſkins of the larger ſort ſerve for ſoles of ſhoes. The *Koreki*, *Olutores*, and the *Tchukotſkoi*, alſo make boats or baidares with them of different ſizes, ſome even ſo large that they will carry thirty men. Theſe boats have this advantage over 237

thoſe

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237 262 thoſe made of timber, in that they are much lighter and go ſwifter. Of the ſeals' fat both *Ruſſians* and *Kamtſchadales* make candles; and beſides the natives eſteem it ſuch a delicacy that 257 they can have no feaſt without it. The fleſh they boil or dry in the ſun; but if there are great quantities, they ſmoke or bake it in the following manner: They dig a large pit in proportion to the quantity of fleſh or fat, and pave the bottom with ſtones. Then they fill it with wood and light it below, continuing to add fuel until it be as hot as any oven. After which they take out all the aſhes, then lay at the bottom a layer of green poplar wood, upon this another of ſeals' fleſh or fat, each ſeparately; and thus alternately wood and fleſh until the pit be quite full. They then cover it with graſs and earth, to keep in the heat; and after ſome hours they uncover it, take out the fat and fleſh, and lay it up for the winter. Both fleſh and fat thus prepared is much more delicate than what is boiled; beſides, it keeps without ſpoiling for a whole year.

825 796 782 When they have picked all the fleſh from the heads of the ſeals they ſhew them all the reſpect that they would to a particular friend that viſits them. I ſaw this ceremony in the year 1740 at the little fort of *Krodakighe*, which ſtands upon a river of the ſame name that falls into the Eaſtern Ocean. It was performed in the following manner: They brought in the ſkull or head of a ſeal, bound round with the ſweet graſs, and placed it upon the floor. Then a *Kamtſchadale* entered with a bag filled with the ſweet herbs and others, particularly a good deal of birch bark, and placed it near the head; upon which two other *Kamtſchadales* rolled in a great ſtone, and ſet it oppoſite to the entry of the hut, about which they laid ſeveral ſtones; and two others tore the ſweet herb, and made it into ſmall bunches. The great ſtone was to ſignify the ſea, the ſmaller the waves, and the bunches of the ſweet herb the ſeals. This being done, they took three diſhes of caviar mixed with kipre, hurtleberries, and ſeals' fat

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225 three ſea lions are a great load for their boats; and, as it is
302 eſteemed diſhonourable to leave any game which they have caught, they ſometimes ſo overload their boats, that, though they are very expert in the management of them, they and their game go to the bottom together. In theſe veſſels they go to the deſert iſland *Alaide*, which lies out at ſea about thirty miles, and are ſometimes carried four, five, and even eight days without ſeeing any land, expoſed to the cold of theſe climates; and without any compaſs, they return to their habitations by obſerving the ſun or moon.

237 Of the ſkins of the ſea lion they make cords, ſhoe-ſoles, and
136 ſhoes. The female has two, three, and ſometimes four young ones. They couple in the months of *Auguſt* or *September*; and are pregnant about ten months, as they generally bring forth their young about the beginning of *July*. The male treats the female with great tenderneſs, not like the ſea cat, but by fondneſs endeavours to gain her affection. Both male and female ſeem to take very little care of their young, frequently ſtifling them under their paws as they ſuck; nor do they ſhew
136 any concern at ſeeing them killed before their eyes. The young are not lively nor full of play, like moſt other young animals; but are almoſt continually aſleep. Towards the evening the male and female ſwim out to ſea with their brood, but not far from the ſhore. The young climb upon the mother's back, and reſt themſelves; the male in the mean time playing about toſſes the lazy puppies into the water, to oblige them to learn to ſwim. Some of them have been thrown into the ſea, but inſtead of ſwimming away they haſten again to land. They are twice as large as the young of the ſea cat. Although theſe animals naturally run from a man, yet it has been obſerved that they are not always ſo wild; particularly when their young have ſcarcely learned to ſwim. Mr. *Steller* lived ſix days in a high place amongſt whole herds of them, and out of his hut ſaw

ſeveral

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but in the old ones it turns grey. The young ones have their hair long, browniſh, and very ſoft. This is the moſt peaceable of all the ſea animals; it never makes any reſiſtance, but endeavours to ſave itſelf by flight. The females are very affectionate to their young, and carry ſuch as cannot ſwim upon their belly between their fore feet; for until the little ones can ſwim themſelves the mother ſwims upon her back. When the fiſhermen purſue them, they never quit their young' till the very laſt extremity; and if they ſhould happen to ſlip them they preſently return to where they hear them cry; ſo that the fiſhers endeavour to kill or catch the young, as the moſt effectual method of taking their dams. They have three different ways of catching them: 1ſt. By nets placed among the ſea cabbage*, whither the beavers retire in the night time, or in ſtorms. 2dly, They chace them in their boats, when the weather is calm, and kill them in the ſame manner they do ſea lions or ſea cats. The third method is upon the ice, which in the ſpring is driven on the coaſt by the eaſt wind; and this laſt is ſo general, that when the ice is driven ſo ſtrongly upon the ſhore that the people can paſs upon it with ſnow ſhoes, they conſider it as an acquiſition of great treaſure, and all the inhabitants upon the coaſt hunt and kill vaſt numbers, as they ſtalk along the ice ſeeking an opening to get into the water. However, ſuch a drift of ice upon the coaſt does not happen every year, but when it does, they call it a good year; for the natives, Coſſacks, and merchants, find a great advantage from this trade. The *Kuriles* did not eſteem the ſkins of beavers more than thoſe of ſeals or ſea lions before they ſaw the value that the *Ruſſians* put upon them; and even now they will willingly exchange a dreſs made of beavers'

* Fucus marinus.

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291 for a good one made of dogs' ſkins, which they think are warmer, and a better defence againſt the water.

136 Beſides thoſe already deſcribed, there are ſeveral other ſea animals here, the moſt remarkable of which is the manati, or ſea cow. This animal never comes out upon the ſhore, but always lives in the water; its ſkin is black and thick, like the bark of an old oak, and ſo hard that one can ſcarcely cut it with an ax; its head in proportion to its body is ſmall, and falls off from the neck to the ſnout, which is ſo much bent that the mouth ſeems to lie below; towards the end the ſnout is white and rough, with white whiſkers about nine inches long; it has no teeth, but only two flat white bones, one above, the other below; its noſtrils are near the end of its ſnout, in length and breadth about an inch and a half; they are double, and within are rough and hairy; its eyes are black, placed almoſt in the middle, and near in one line with the noſtrils, they are no larger than ſheep's eyes, which is certainly remarkable in ſuch a monſtrous creature; it has no eyebrows nor eyelaſhes; and its ears are only a ſmall opening; its neck is not eaſily diſcovered, the head and body being ſo nearly joined; however, there are ſome vertebræ proper for turning the head upon, which it actually does, particularly when it feeds, hanging its head like a cow; its body is round like that of a ſeal, being thickeſt about the navel, and growing ſmaller towards the head and tail; the tail is thick, and bent a little towards the end; it ſomething reſembles the beard of the whale, and ſomewhat the fins of a fiſh; its paws, which are under its neck, are about 21 inches long, with them he both ſwims and goes, and by them he takes hold of the rocks, to which he ſometimes faſtens himſelf ſo ſtrongly, that when he is dragged from thence with hooks he will leave the ſkin of his paws behind: it is obſerved that theſe paws are

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225 Mr. *Steller* writes that he was certainly informed, that in the bodies of whales thrown upon the coaſt of *Kamtſchatka*, there have been found harpoons marked with *Latin* letters; but by what means he could be certain of this, I know not; for the natives have no idea of letters; and before our arrival, none of our Coſſacks ever ſaw a *Latin* letter.

237 262 Many are the advantages which the *Kamtſchadales* derive from this plenty of whales: of the ſkin they make ſhoe ſoles and ſtraps; they eat the fleſh, as likewiſe the fat which they alſo burn; they ſew their boats with the beard, of which alſo they make nets for foxes and fiſh; out of the lower jaw they form a ſort of ſledge, and make knife-handles, rings, and ſeveral ſmall things of it beſides; the inteſtines ſerve for barrels, and other veſſels; out of the nerves and blood-veſſels they make ropes; and of the vertebræ, ſeats. The moſt delicate pieces of the whale are the tongue and fins. I thought that the whale's fat with grout was not unpleaſant, but I can't ſay, that I was then a proper judge, for hunger makes every thing agreeable.

226 136 825 They never go a fiſhing for the kaſatki, but if this fiſh is thrown on ſhore they uſe its fat like that of the whale. Mr. *Steller* ſays, that, in the year 1742, eight of them were thrown on ſhore at once, near the *Lopatka*; but the diſtance and the bad weather prevented his going to examine them. He was told, that the largeſt never exceed four fathoms in length; that they have ſmall eyes, a wide mouth, and great ſharp teeth, with which they wound the whale; but that they tear up the belly of the whale with a ſharp fin which is upon their backs, is a falſe report; for though this fin is about five feet long, very ſharp, and in the ſea ſtands quite upright, yet it is altogether ſoft, and conſiſts only of fat: nay the animal itſelf is almoſt all fat having hardly any muſcular fleſh.

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They angle for this fiſh near the *Kuriliſki* iſlands, and the haven of *Awatſcha*, with hooks made of bone or wood. 136

There are likewiſe ſeveral other kinds of fiſhes in theſe ſeas which are not very common in other places; but as they make no part of their nouriſhment, and are ſeldom caught, I ſhall take no notice of them, my deſign being only to mention ſuch as ſerve for food to the inhabitants, in this country which produces no grain. The chief of theſe are ſalmon of different kinds, which during the ſummer come in ſhoals from the ſea up the rivers. Of theſe they make what they call *eukol*, which they uſe inſtead of bread; and they boil up the fat, which ſerves for butter. They likewiſe make glue of them. 136 262 237

Before I give a particular deſcription of each ſpecies apart, I would communicate ſome obſervations which regard the catching of theſe fiſh, and which indeed are wonderful proofs of the Divine Providence and the goodneſs of the Creator, who has bleſt a place with ſuch abundance of fiſh where there is neither cattle nor grain. 136

In *Kamtſchatka* the fiſh come from the ſea in ſuch numbers, that they ſtop the courſe of the rivers, and cauſe them to overflow the banks; and when the waters fall there remains a ſurpriſing quantity of dead fiſh upon the ſhore, which produces an intolerable ſtink. At this time the bears and dogs catch more fiſh with their paws than people do at other places with their nets. All the fiſh that ſwim up the rivers are of the ſalmon kind, and are commonly called red fiſh; but the ſeveral ſorts are ſo diſtinct from each other, that *Kamtſchatka* alone is thought to produce as many different ſpecies as are to be found in all the world beſides. Not one fiſh remains in *Kamtſchatka* longer than ſix months (except gudgeons); for all that are not caught before the end of *December* die, except in ſome few deep places where there are warm ſprings. It is obſerved of all the different ſpecies of

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

136 what leſs than the other two; its colour is like that of the ipatka, except that its bill and legs are black, and that there are two white ſprigs upon its forehead, which reach from the eye to the bill.

The aru *, or kara, belongs to this claſs. It is larger than a duck; the head, neck, and back are black; the bill long, ſtrait, black, and ſharp; the legs black with a caſt of red; it has three black toes, and is web-footed. Great numbers of 237 theſe are found upon the rocky iſlands; and the inhabitants kill 262 them for the ſake of their fleſh, though tough and bad taſted; but more ſo for their ſkins, of which, as well as thoſe of other ſea fowls, they make themſelves garments. Their eggs are reckoned a great delicacy.

136 There are two kinds of tchaiki, or cormorants, found upon this coaſt, which are hardly obſerved any where elſe. They are about the bigneſs of a gooſe, have a ſtrait reddiſh bill about five inches long, and ſharp on the edges, and four noſtrils, ſuch as other cormorants have, two being near the forehead as are found in other birds which are thought to prognoſticate ſtorms, and are thence named Procellaria; their heads are of the middling ſize; their eyes black; their tails eight inches long; and their legs are covered with hair to the knees, but below them are bare; they have three toes of a bluiſh colour, and are web-footed; their wings extend more than a fathom; they are ſometimes ſpeckled; they appear often near the ſhore, but can't ſtand ſtrait upon dry ground, their feet being ſo near the tail that they are not able to balance their bodies: they fly ſlow even when hungry, but when full of meat they cannot raiſe themſelves from the ground; and, having eat too much, they eaſe their ſtomachs by throwing it 237 up; they have a wide throat, and ſwallow fiſh whole; their fleſh is very tough and ſinewy, therefore the natives ſeldom eat it, but in great neceſſity, killing them principally for the ſake of their

* Lomvia Hoieri.

bladders,

237 223 bladders, which they uſe inſtead of corks to their nets. The way of catching them is ſingular, being angled for as fiſhes are, in the following manner: they faſten a thick iron, or wooden hook to a long rope or ſtrap, baiting the hook with a whole fiſh, the point of which comes out near the back fin, and then throw it into the ſea; this the cormorants obſerving gather about it in flocks, and quarrel among themſelves who ſhall have the prize, until the ſtrongeſt obtains it and ſwallows it; then being drawn on ſhore, they take out the hook and bait by putting their hands into its throat. Sometimes they faſten a live cormorant, which they call a decoy, to the rope, and that it may not ſwallow the bait, tie down its bill with a cord: the others ſeeing the decoy ſwim ſo near the ſhore, come with greater ſecurity to the bait. The *Kamtſchadales* make needle-caſes, and combs to comb their nettles, of the bones of their wings.

136 Beſides the above-mentioned tchaiki, or cormorants, there is another ſpecies which haunt the rivers: theſe are called robbers, becauſe they take the prey from the ſmall birds; their tail is forked like that of the ſwallow.

136 787 The procellaria, or ſtorm birds, are about the bigneſs of a ſwallow, their feathers are all black, except the tops of their wings, which are white; their bill and legs black. They haunt about the iſlands, and before a ſtorm they fly low and ſkim the ſea, and ſometimes into the ſhips, which the ſailors look upon as the ſign of an approaching violent gale.

136 The ſtariki *, or glupiſhs, belong to this ſpecies. The ſtariki are about the bigneſs of a pigeon; have bluiſh bills, and bluiſh black feathers about the noſtrils, which look like briſtles; the feathers of the head are of the ſame colour, interſperſed here and there with white ones, which are longer and thinner than the reſt; the upper part of the neck is black, but the lower black and

* Mergus marinus niger ventre albo, plumis anguſtis albis auritus. STELL.

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

136 white ſpeckled. The belly is white, the wings ſhort, the large feathers
of which are black, and the reſt blue; the ſides and tail are black;
the feet are red and webbed; and the nails black and ſmall: it
223 haunts about rocky iſlands, where it likewiſe builds its neſt: The
Kamtſchadales catch theſe fowls eaſier than they do the tchaiki,
or cormorants: they put on a fur-coat of a particular make, and
letting their hands fall down, ſit down in a proper place, and
wait for the evening; when the birds returning from the ſea ſeek
to retire into holes for the night, and in the dark ſeveral of them
fly into their furs, and are caught.

136 Among the birds deſcribed by Mr. *Steller* are the black ſta-
rikis *, whoſe bills are as red as vermillion, the right ſide of
which is crooked; it has a white tuft upon its head. He ſaw a
third ſpecies in *America*, which was ſpotted black and white.

The glupiſha are about the largeneſs of the common river cor-
morants; and are found upon the rocky iſlands, in high ſteep
places; their colours are grey, white, and black; and are per-
haps called glupiſha, that is, fooliſh, becauſe they frequently fly
237 into the boats. Mr. *Steller* ſays, that numbers of them are caught
223 in the fourth and fifth *Kuriliſki* iſlands, which the inhabitants dry in
the ſun; they ſqueeze the fat through the ſkin, which paſſes very
136 eaſily, and uſe it for burning. He likewiſe writes that all the
rocky iſlands in the ſea between *Kamtſchatka* and *America* are
covered with them. He has ſeen ſome as large as a gooſe, or an
eagle; their bills are crooked and yellowiſh; their eyes are large
like thoſe of an owl; they are black intermixed with white ſpots
over the whole body. He once ſaw, 200 verſts from land, great
numbers of them feeding upon a dead whale, which ſerved them
alſo to appearance for lodging; and in his paſſage through the
Penſchinſka ſea, he ſaw many of the glupiſha, ſome of which

* Mergulus maximus alter totus niger criſtatus, roſtro rubro. STELL.

were

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

562 the moſt laborious offices, think themſelves
352 happy to be allowed to ſleep in it.

Beſides theſe benches and the bed, there is alſo a table, and a great number of images of different ſaints, with which the Kamtſchadales are as emulous of furniſhing their chambers, as the majority of our celebrated connoiſſeurs are of diſplaying their magnificent paintings.

342 The windows, as may be ſuppoſed, are
237 neither large or high. The panes are made of the ſkins of ſalmon, or the bladders of various animals, or the gullets of ſea wolves prepared, and ſometimes of leaves of talc; but this is rare, and implies a ſort of opulence. The fiſh ſkins are ſo ſcraped and dreſſed that they become tranſparent, and admit a feeble light to the room*;

* They produce an effect ſomewhat ſimilar to the oiled paper in the windows of our manufactories.

but

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22)1824 Kamchadal

631 money as possible. The very shortest term of a
R chief's command at Kamtchatka should be ten
177 years: let him then only be liberally paid, and I
.63 will venture to say, that many suitable characters will be found, who will prefer to administer justice with clemency and honor, to the degrading of their characters by a mean and derogatory traffic. If an increase of rank, double pay and provisions, an extra pension, and the most unlimited powers are not sufficient to ensure a just discharge of the duties, what besides conscience ever can induce it?

136 Of the Kurile Islands, though they are not now
161 in the government of Kamtchatka, having been
651 ceded by the Emperor in property to the American
R Company, I shall make but a very few remarks,
177 and with them close my observations on Kamt-
.65 chatka.

This chain of islands is divided between the Russian and Japanese empires; of those belonging to the former empire, but few are inhabited. The first Kurile, situate at sixty-five miles from Cape Lopatka, has three yourtes, with four males and eight females, nominally paying as tribute six sea-otters and twelve roubles in money; but, as no sea-otters are found, and the islands abound in foxes, seven of these are received in lieu of them. There is in the island a tolerable road-stead for small craft on the NW side. Immense quan-
237 tities of waterfowl, as ducks, geese, and swans,
291 frequent the place; and from the skins and feathers

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

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the inhabitants make their parkas and all their warm clothing, which are also exceedingly comfortable and beautiful. The climate of the islands resembles that of St. Peter and St. Paul's. The soil is generally good, producing fine pastures. On the first isle there was formerly an abundance of cattle, but now only two cows remain.

The second island, about ninety miles from the first, has seven yourtes, with thirty-five males and forty-two females, paying tribute for itself and the fourteenth isle, nominally, thirty-five sea-otters; that is, twenty-three foxes and one hundred and fifty roubles. The fourteenth isle has three yourtes, fifteen males, and seventeen females. Of the intermediate islands, and those beyond the fourteenth, I could obtain but very little information; the whole are evidently volcanic productions, and are supposed to have been separated by some violent convulsion of nature from the peninsula of Kamtchatka. The islands, which are lofty and bold, are said to be without rivers, nor are there any harbours known. It is to be remembered, however, that they have been but very imperfectly surveyed. The inhabitants are supposed to be of the same origin as those of Kamtchatka, though they differ in the custom of wearing long beards, which was probably introduced among them by the Russians. Their dialect is the same with that of the inhabitants near Cape Lopatka; from whence baidares are frequently sent to the first and second isle, to bring the tribute and furs. [the Kurils--Analyst]